# Mational Republican

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TUESDAY MORNING .....JULY 25, 1876, NATIONAL REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT

### RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, of Ohio.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

## WILLIAM A. WHEELER.

Persons leaving the city during the summer months, and wishing to be informed of matters transpiring at the city of Washington, can have the DAILY NATIONAL RE-PUBLICAN mailed to their address, free of postage, at the following rates, payable in

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Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, very nearly accomplished a soft-money victory in the House yesterday. His success was so great that he is wonderfully elated over it, and will not lose any opportunity to renew the attempt.

The House has at last paid some attention to District affairs. The bill passed that body vesterday providing that the taxes may be anticipated by a six per cent. loan. This will have the effect to relieve the District Commissioners from existing pressure, and enable them to meet current expenses.

MR. TILDEN is to be deposed from the head of the Democratic ticket, we are told, by the Western and Southern inflationists and water-route cheap transportation men, who feel that his election would prove a death knell to all their hopes of relief. Well, they pay their money and why should they not have their choice?

THE Republicans of the Third Congressional district in Vermont hold their convention the middle of August. As usual there are candidates enough, but it is to be hoped that the present able and worthy representative from that district will be renominated. Gov. Hendee has acquitted himself with great credit as a representative, and signally as a member of the Committee on the District of Columbia, and his district could not do itself more konor, nor this District a more valuable service, than to send him to the next House. The country may want something besides new Republican members in Congress for a while.

AND NOW our school board committees want to hold star-chamber inquisitions Better not try it, gentlemen. The people are quite as much interested in your transactions as any one of you, and they depend upon the press to give them the information. If any of you feel called upon to do anything you are ashamed of in committee you had better resign your positions as trustees. Our schools are nearer to the people in their family relations than any other public institutions, and they cannot have too much information on the subject. Let us hear no more of the exclusion of the reporters of the press from committee

OF A REPORT that Colonel Robert Lincoln is to take the stump in Illinois for Tilden, the Chicago Tribene says: "The statement has no foundation in fact. It may be that Colonel Douglas, son of Stephen A. Douglas, contem-plates something of this kind, but no son of Abreham Lincoln could by any inducements be prevailed upon to support for President a man who pronounced the administration of his

The Tribune is mistaken in its allusion to Colonel Douglas. Stephen A. Douglas, jr., is a resident of Greensboro', N. C., and, like his brother, Robert M. Douglas, is one of the most thorough going and uncompromising Republicans in the Southern States. Both of the Douglas "boys" are now at work aiding in the election of the Republican State ticket, and will vote for Haves and Wheeler next November.

THE Independent or Greenback Executive Committee have been in consultation here as to the proper man to replace Senstor Booth as the candidate for Vice President on their ticket with Peter Cooper. Our information is that they are divided between Sam Carey, of Ohio; Thomas S. Durant, of Louisiana; Albert E. Redstone. President of the National Labor Council. and Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana, Redstone claims to hold in his hand four million labor votes that will follow him to the Senate or White House. If he can convince them of the validity of this claim he is their man. But scheming politicians are so apt to underrate the in fluence of labor that it is highly probable that Redstone will be shelved and Sam Carey will be selected. In view of the great wealth of Mr. Cooper being a strong assurance of his success, and his advanced age being favorable to his decease before the expiration of his term, this question of a candidate for Vice President assumes gigantic importance.

WILL MR. LAMAR RISE AND EXPLAIN! Mr. Lamar is announced for a speech in the House at an early day. We have a few interrogatories to put to him, direct answers to which are most desirable just now, and he will please take the stand.

Mr. Lamar, were you the only man in your Congressional district under political disabilities when you were elected to Congress in 1872? Did you then declare that you had done no wrong to the Government of the United States; that it had no right to place you under disabilities, and that you spurned to ask for their removal? Did you bitterly denounce the whole reconstruction policy of Congress? your election regarded as a triumph of this defiant and unrepentant sentiment? Did you reiterate the same declarations in your Jackson speech in August last? Did you then declare that the reconstruction policy was an intolerable oppression and outrage upon the South? Did you say that by that policy the Government drew the color line in Southern politics and attempt to account for the White Line in that way? Did you not deprecate the color line? Did you not a few weeks later make a figree color-line speech at Aberdeen which fired

your audience to a "white heat?" Didiyou not in your speech at Scoobs tell the colored people if they proposed to go to the polls at any hazard and vote the Republican ticket that they had better "go to hell and be damned?" Did you not in your Jackson speech excuse the Vicksburg massacre by attempting to make Governor Ame's solely responsible for it? Did not The Charleston (S. C.) News, D. mocratic, professionally and morally he is the peer of

those White Liners applaud you to the echo for their evident defense? Did you ever, by voice or pen, say one word in Mississippi in deprecation of the Clinton slaughter? Did you ever denounce any other act of Democratic violence, however dastardly or unprovoked? Were not your lips sealed against all forms of outrages

committed by your party? Do you not know that Mississippi was overrun with armed White Line conspirators, determined to carry the State at any hazard, and that you were their acknowledged leader? Were you not elected Senator chiefly as a reward for your valuable services in that campaign of violence, force and blood? Were you not elected Senator by a rump legislature that represented an armed minority, elected in defiance of law and all rightful authority? Is not the gov-

ernment of Mississippi to day a foul usurpation and fraud upon the people? After you were nominated for Senato last spring, did you make a speech before the members of the Mississippi Legislature apologizing for your eulogy on Mr. Sumner? Did you say that in that hour of Northern 'sorrow you sought the opportunity to get the Northern ear by words of kindness that you might more effectually call attention to your own tale of Democratic sufferings? If you did not say this, will you tell what you did say? When the gentleman from Mississippi has answered these interrogatories we have series No. 2 to propound, and we promise him that they shall be no less interesting in detail than those presented above.

THE FAST MAIL. We have already said a few words or this subject, but consider it of enough importance to return to it. The first of the "fast" mail trains left New York on the 13th of last September. It was started because of the demand made by the business men of the country, both East and West, for speedy and certain communication. The attainment of that between the great business centres of the country benefits all classes of people in every section. There was no special appropriation for this fast mail, and all the Postmaster General could agree to pay for its transmission was the regular rates allowed to the railroads. To show that this fast mail was a success and did a vast amount of business, it is only neccessary to give the following figures: During the period from November, 1875, to April, 1876, inclusive, the "fast" mail dis tributed 38,335,400 newspapers, 57,979,520 letters, and 126,921 registered letters. Of the letters New England received 6,501,-300; New York, 8,703,780; New Jersey, 791,460; Pennsylvania, 2,979,120; Ohio, 7,210,680; Michigan, 5,160,460; Indiana 3,492,300; Illinois, 3,670,320; Iowa, 2,892, 180; Wisconsin, 2,268,660; Missouri, 741, 120; Kansas, 598,440; Minnesota, 1,016,580; Nebraska, 713,040; Territories, 662,100. The transportation of these mails was

paid for by weight, and the law as fixed in 1873 gives \$200 per 'mile for each 5,000 pounds weight and \$25 for each additional 2,000 pounds daily. As the mails were concentrated on these trains it is easily seen that they were an absolute saving to the Government. The trains have been run at an actual less to the railroad companies, and the Postmaster General endeavored to have a law passed which would allow him to pay such rates as would induce the roads to continue the trains. Instead of doing this the ex-Confederate House reduced the rates ten per cent., and thus forced the dis continuance of the trains. We want the country to understand distinctly where the responsibility for this action lies. We want them to know that a Republican ad ministration inaugurated this movemen for the benefit of the whole country, and that a Democratic House forced its ston page : and then we will give a reason why they did so. Through the fast mail th New York dailies were distributed in th Western cities within a few hours of their issue, and the Democratic papers in those cities demanded from the Representatives in Congress that it be stopped because thi interfered with their circulation. Withou regarding the interests of their constituents the Democrats bowed to the dictation of the papers, and took "a step backwards." Every interest of the community is injure by this act, but the Democrats of the Hous hope to obtain the commendation of th leading papers of the West, and thus som votes for themselves and their bogus re former, Tilden. With them this out weighed every other consideration.

From every section protests come agains this backward step. Let the doughfac and ex-Confederates be held responsible.

#### A FEW WORDS OF TRUTH ABOUT THE SOUTH.

Rlot or massacre, which? That is the Democrats. Massacre particularly has a very upsavory odor. The milder name of riot suits them better. It gives a more delicate and humane touch to their butcheries. Yet massacre is the word notwithstanding. Let's call things by their proper names. Nor has the North any parallel for these outrages. In the nature of things it cannot have. Society there is above such conditions. Its organization renders them impossible. The whole community of all politics is law-loving and law-abiding. Every man is perfectly secured in his political rights. No one seeks to deprive him of them. Democrats and Republicans together guard him with jealous care. He s secure with their joint protection. There fore political massacres North are impossi-One party does not turn out with Winchester rifles and shot-guns to hunt the other down, and carry the election by violence and force. The riot in the coal regions of Pennsylvania is in no sense a parallel to such conduct; no more so than a wife beating her husband with a broom-

stick. Neither has relation to politics. Not so in the South. There "riots" grow directly out of politics, and no differ ence bow they begin they end in Republican massacres. The rule has no exception. The annals of reconstruction are written in loval blood, attesting the truth of what we say and the ferocity of the political enemy. Look at Vicksburg in December, 1874. Colored men innocently came to town to aid a Republican sheriff in serving civil process. They meant no man harm. A regiment of White Liners set upon them like demons and slaughtered near unto a hundred. Not a white man was hurt. Was'that a "riot?" Take Clinton, last September? .It was a political gala day-a Re publican barbecue, where men, women and children were assembled as at a picnic. White Democrats fired into the crowd Republicans fired back, and killed a few whites. Then the work of revenge begun Vicksburg contributed its Modocs, and that night and next day there was a big nigger hunt for miles about Clinton. The blacks were shot down in their doors and in the public highway. Hamburg does not com-

pare with the atrocities of that Black Sun

day. The gunning was heard at the State

capital, and a sheriff's posse went out under

a flag of truce to interview the fiends and

ask them to desist. They stopped when

they got ready, and snapped their fingers at the sheriff. Was that a riot, too? The affair in South Carolina is fresh in our memories. It was dastardly, but limited-a small killing-and shows that the Carolinians are green in the business. Vicksburg Modocs, could give them valuable instructions. Following up the slaughter into the country is the graduating part. Make the work politically effectual through many counties round about. That's where the good results come in.

says: "The feeling among the negroes in Hamburg is that of terrific submission." Massacres have the same effect everywher in the South. If they didn't have they would be failures. The greater the "terrific submission" the greater and better the effect. But there is no such submission about the White Liners. They are jubilant, and buying guns and ammunition for the next "riot."

OUR FOREIGN TRADE.

We recently called attention to the large

increase in the excess of our exports over

our imports during the fiscal year 1875-6, as compared with the year 1874-5. The statement upon which our comments were founded exhibited only the general results of our trade for the later of the two years in question, and no detailed statement by articles has yet appeared. We have, however, received from the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics a detailed statement of our foreign trade for the eleven months ending May 31, 1876, and the corresponding period of the previous fiscal year, from which, coupled with a statement from the same source of our imports from Great Britain during the first six months of the calendar years 1875 and 1876 respectively, we are able to determine the more important articles, in respect to which the course of trade has changed. Referring to the last of these two statements we find that the quantity of cotton piece goods imported from Great Britain during the first six months of 1875 amounted to 46,589,500 vards, whereas for the first six months of 1876 the amount 1mported was only 31,461,600 vards-a falling off of about 33 per cent. Referring to the other statement we find that our total imports of bleached and unbleached cotton goods for the eleven months ended May 31, 1875, amounted to 22,460,950 yards against 14,520,275 yards imported during the eleven months ending May 31, 1876, while of printed and colored goods the imports for the same periods were respectively 17,-508,033 yards for the former and 14,836,586 for the latter. The decrease in our imports of these goods has been accompanied with a corresponding and, indeed, quite remarkable increase in our exports of the same. Thus, of colored cottons the exports during the cleven months ended May 31, 1875, were only 6,895,676 yards against 13,718,183 yards for the eleven months ended a year later, while for uncolored cottons the figures are respectively 20,268,-111 and 53,180,075. In other words, the quantity of bleached and unbleached cotton goods exported during the first eleven months of the last fiscal year was greater by 160 per cent. than the quantity exported during the corresponding period of the previous fiscal year. The tollowing tables will present in a compact form the falling off in imports and the increase in our exports of a number of the leading articles of IMPORTS.

Commodities.	Eleven months ended May 31,			
	1875.	1876.		
Fancy Goods	\$5,361,565	\$4,338,020		
yard)	13,332,560	11,719,830		
Hemp (raw)	2,942,892	2,072,653		
Bar iron	1,624,129	1,468,360		
Sheet iron	845,533	716,504		
Old and scrap fron	771,919	381,936		
Hardware	289,350	125,525		
Anchors, cables and chains		214,60.		
Firearms. Steel ingots, bars, sheets	605,095	470,143		
and wire	2,336,186	1,667,438		
steel	2,619,847	314,282		
Cutlery	1,392,355	1,042,971		
Files	333,378	209,123		
Other manufactures of iron and steel not elsewhere specified.	3,982,183	3,306,983		
Lead and manufactures of	1,035,905	508,327		
Leather of all kinds	5,615,670	3,669,773		
Precious stones		2,344,400		
Fiaxseed or linseed	5,793,790	3,505,74		
Straw and palmlesf, manu-	0,100,1100	many i a		
factures of	2,215,740	1,776,400		
Brown sugar	00,043,093	44,571,099		
Molasses	9,583,046	7,101,88		
Tin and manufactures of	11,976,746	9,328,33		
Watches and material for	2,155,978	1,382,53		
Wines, spirits and cordials.	7,028,622	5,993,59		
Wool (unmanufactured)	10,140,706	7,782,54		
Cloths and cassimeres	12,857,135	9,538,34		
Shawls	2,112,806	1,436,13		
Carpets	2,616,381	1,501,32		
Dress goods	19,235,444	13,830,04		
EXPORT	4.			

Cloths and cassimeres Shawls Carpets Dress goods	2,112,806 2,616,381 19,238,444	9,538,3 1,436,1 1,501,3 13,830,0			
EXPORT	4.				
Commodities,	Eleven months ende May 31,				
	1575.	1978.			
Bark, for tanning Indian corn. Wheat Copper and manufactures of Cotton (unmanufactured.) Leather and manufactures of Lubricating oil Shot and shell. Bacon and hams.	\$157,524 23,219,082 53,115,185 1,637,631 192,727,005 6,639,089 23,909,393 3,290 27,015,359	\$217,27 27,877,3 61,615,7 3,078,40 186,293,47 9,433,27 26,236,10 519,7 36,384,3			
Refined sugar. Timber, sawed and hewed.	1,769,093	1,533,18 5,107,9 3,214,91			

of those articles which show a falling off in our imports, or an increase in our exports. There are many articles which show a change in the opposite direction, but the question. Terms are very "confusive" to general results of the entire trade of the periods under consideration are in harmony with those above indicated. Thus the total imports of merchandise for the two

periods were as follows: Eleven months ended May 31, 1875, \$490,535,488 : eleven months ended May 31, 1876, \$426,551,860; decrease of mer-

chandise imports, \$63,983,628. The gold values of merchandise of domestic origin exported during the same period were as follows :

Eleven months ended May 31, 1875, \$463,376,514 : eleven months ended May 31, 1876, \$480,839,900; increase of exports of domestic merchandise, \$17,463,386.

These results are most gratifying, as evidence of the aggregated economy of the country. They show that we are not only living within our means, but that we are paying something constantly upon our old debts from our surplus products. We are not only paying cotton, breadstuffs and provisions, but in manufactures of cotton also. In fact, as pupils of necessity we are fast becoming a nation of practical ecoa-

### GEN. M. C. BUTLER'S LETTER.

The "cheralier sans peur et sans reproche" has

written a second letter concerning the massacre at Hamburg. It is filled with invective, railing, denunciation and foaming rage. It does not suit this embodiment of chivalry to be held up to the gaze of the world as the leader, inspirer or aider and abetter of one of the most unjustifiable, wanton and diabolical outrages furnished even in the records of the bloody acts of the organized or unorganized Ku-Klux of the South. The sangre azul of this scion of the hot-headed Butlers of South Carolina boils as fiercely as did the blood of Preston S. Brooks. when the caustic but just utterance of Charles umner, in reference to their kinsman, A. P. Butler, whilom Senator of the United States. stirred up that ruffian to use the weapons of a blackguard on the illustrious champion of

liber y and equality. A perusal of Butler's letter is onite enough to show that he has lost his temper because he knows how thoroughly in the wrong he is, and how universally he must be condemned in every civilized place. But it may be worth while to note some of the points in his tirade. He begins in the following words:

"To the Editors of the Journal of Commerce "The high joint commission, consisting of William Stone, Carpet-Bag Attorney Gen and the mulatto Adjutant General of the State, Purvis, have lately visited Hamburg to investigate the 'horror,' and the former has made his 'report.' "

The "Carpet-bag Attorney General" is a gentleman who has resided in South Carolina searly or quite ten years. He went there as an officer in the army, and soon after he was nustered out began the practice of his profession as a lawyer. He has held, with great credit to himself and the appointing power, the office of Assistant District Attorney of the United States and Attorney General of South Carolina, besides enjoying a large and respectable practice as a member of the law firm of Corbin & Stone, in Charleston. Intellectually,

any existing Butler in South Carolina. He is a man who cannot be swaved from the paths of rectitude by any partisan influence or interest, and would not deny even to so great criminals as these Hamburg murderers the statement of any evidence tending to mitigate or palliate their crimes. His ancestry is better than Gen. Butler's in every sense in which civilized Christian people must consider it. The ravings or speers of a thousand such chevaliers as M. C. Butler can have no more effect upon the reputation of William Stone than paper pellets on the armor of a monitor. Whatever report he has made will be found to be true, so far as it was possible to elicit the truth from the eye witnesses of the tragedy. We quote again from our "Cheva-

the data from which it is made, the exparts statements of lying negroes, and the partial partian and false conclusions of its facile author, the suggestion arises, why the affidavits were not written out in Columbia, made to order there, and sent by express to be executed without limit by the dusky affiants of that rendezvous, Hamburg. This plan would have answered the purpose of the outrage manufacturers and their hireling newspaper cham-

plops just as well." Our comment on this is that the first account we had of this massacre came from the Demoeratic paper, the Chronicle and Sentinel, of Augusta, Ga., a paper published within two miles or less of the scene of the slaughter, and whose editors are both personally and editorially as bitterly hostile to Republicans and the Republican party as their capacity permits. They have aided in the circulation of every partisan reproach, true or false, which could be begotten or conceived against the Republican party or policy. Their sympathies are all with the Democracy, and with the objects which the Ku-Klux endeavor to effect by their atrocious means. It would be hard to find a paper in the South less inclined to make a statement damaging to the white ruffians who perpetrated the sickening slaughter at Hamburg. Yet the account that paper gave differs in no essential point from that given in the report submitted by Attorney General Stone. Every element of atrocity is as clearly outlined in the account given by the Chronicle and Sentinel as in that of Mr. Stone; and the News and Courier, of Charleston, also a strong Democratic paper, joins with emphasis in the indignation of all right-minded men. It is not to be presumed that either of these papers would ay one word more unfavorable to Gen. Butler and his confederates in this crime than the facts demand.

All Gen. Butler's rant about "hireling cham pions of the press." "champions of Radical outlaws," and his repetition of scurrilous epithets upon the citizens of Hamburg will avail paught in concealing the foulness of the murder done there; nor will his speaking of the murderers as "white men engaged in the merited chastisement of this body of armed outlans" avail to justify or palliate an attack utterly unprovoked by the members of the militia

If the company were wrongfully in posses sion of the arms they carried, there was a right way to remedy the wrong, and it is clear that the "white men" composing the mob had no more right to dispossess the company of the arms except by due process of law than they would have had to disarm a company of United States infantry. The law would settle all questions of that nature in a regular way, but that is not the process to which the chevaliers of Butler's stamp resort. It is quite clear, however, that the arms were not as dangerous to the community in the hands of the negroes as they would have been in the hands of the "white men," for although the negroes were rightfully defending themselves, and had all the prestige of right on their side to induce them to do all they could to defend themselves, only one white man was slain, viz : McKie Merriweather, whom Gen. B. calls "that splendid, fearless and honorable young man.'

This "splendid, fearless and honorable young man" was firing on the negroes from behind the abutment of a bridge, where a shot from the building in which the negro company were, or from another negro outside, killed The following from the Constitutionalist of

Augusta, a thorough-paced Democratic paper, and from the Chronicle and Sentinel tells how "splendid, fearless and honorable" was the occupation of Merriweather when he received his death wound:

"Two young men were firing from behind an abutment of the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta railroad bridge, when two negroes Augusta rainoad bridge, when two negroes slipped through the tall weeds on the edge of the river, and coming up unperceived in the rear of them, shot and killed a Mr. Merriweather, son of Dr. Merriweather, of Edgefield, the ball striking him behind the ear, killing him instantly. The young man who was with Merriweather turned and fired at the negroes, killing one dead. The other three deep learn the strike the process. killing one dead. The other threw down his gun and made an effort to escape, but was pursued and captured by the young man and

brought in as a prisoner.

"But an eye witness informs the Chronicle and Sentinel that he happened to be looking at Merriweather when he was killed. Two shots were fired almost simultaneously from one of the windows, and it was probably one of these which struck the unfortunate young man, as ie instantly fell.'

The "splendid, fearless and honorable" oung man was doing the work of an assassin and perished miserably in his act. We may nourn the state of society that makes its youth apable of taking such a part, but no rightminded man can mourn at the death of one so energed. Tears should be shed for the vicims of Merriweather and such as he, not for his merited punishment. Speaking of Governor Chamberlain, Gen. B.

"As he recommends a judicial investigation and sundry threats of arrests have been made by certain valiant knights of the quill, who, I resume, will volunteer to play constable for tha purpose, I will reserve my exposure of these falsehoods for that interesting occasion."

The italics are ours. They contain a menace to those who volunteer to assist in making the arrest of the guilty parties in this horrible We doubt not the service on a posse omitatus to arrest these villains will be a dangerous one. The county of Edgefield was erhaps the least amenable to law and order. o far as the white inhabitants are concerned, of all the counties in the United States, and Hamburg is in the new county of Aiken, which was a part of Edgefield county. Those who go there to arrest any violator of the law must understand that the average white citizen sympathizes with the murderer of negroes. and still holds that the negro has no rights which the white man is bound to respect. The officer who makes the arrests must be supported by a force strong enough to resist any organization of the white people of the vicinage, assisted by a crowd of sympathizing cheraliers from across the river in Georgia. The Hon. Mr. Hartridge may pledge his State government to aid in bringing the guilty parties to justice. But the Hon. Mr. Hartridge will find that the public sentiment in favor of the wrong-doer is so strong in Augusta and vicinity that the action of the Governor of Seorgia will be in fact futile. Were Mr. Alexander H. Stephens in the full vigor of his strength, mentally and physically, he would se powerless to effect a peaceful delivery of the persons engaged in this massacre, unless armed soldiers, not of the vicinage, aid in en forcing the orders of the executive. Our word for it, no one of the citizens of Georgia implicated in this affair will ever be brought to trial in South Carolina except it be by the strong arm of overpowering military force in aid of the civil power. The menace contained in the words quoted means more than it says. Be tween the lines can be read by one who knows the temper of the men who aided Butler in the slaughter a threat of more murder.

Yet Gov. Chamberlain should give up his office unless he exhausts all the power of the state to bring these men to the bar of a crimipar court for trial. Open rebellion should receive no quarter, and rebellion which puts on the guise of assarsination least of all.

Gen. Butler speaks as follows: "The jurisdiction and powers of a trial justice are large, and the responsibility pro-portionally increased at an important point on our border, like Hamburg; and a man of the greatest discretion, fidelity and firmness could and should have been procured to fill the office: but instead of that this man Prince Rivers, wholly unfit for so important a station, s the only acting trial justice in Hamburg, and I believe the next nearest in Aiken county is about twelve miles distant."

It is evident Prince Rivers is a poor specime of a trial justice. His occupancy of that position is doubtless due to the fact that there is the greatest difficulty in finding a loyal man in the neighborhood with intelligence enough for the place. Gen. B. would doubtless recommend that the duties should be assigned

to some one of the chivalry, whose eminent qualifications for the place were so clearly shown by their murderous acts in the late slaughter-some one of those "gentlemen who showed their knowledge of the law by making unlawful demands of their fellow citizens and by their total disrogard, not only of all law, but of all the principles which under lie civil society, surerndded to a degree of brutal atrocity hardly paralleled in Indian

warfare. Had Prince Rivers ordered the arrest Gen. Butler and his associates and died in the attempt to enforce his orders, we should have had more respect for his manhood. But i comes with poor grace from a malefactor to say that the guardian of the good order of the community has failed to do his duty, when that malefactor and his hundreds of confederates have by force and arms broken down all the barriers of society and joverpowered every well-disposed citizen.

All Gen. Butler's talk about the previous offenses of the magistrate, and the town officers and the colored militia is but an afterthought to endeavor to manufacture some excuse for the wicked acts of the mob he led. The answer to it all is that the courts are open to every citizen, and that an upright and enlightened judge sits in that circuit who would hold the scales of justice with an even beam. The assertion of Gen. B., that "the negroes had assembled riotously, were in a state of armed resistance to the laws," &c., &c., is not corne out by any statement but his own. But admitting this to be true, by what warrant of law, by command of what officer authorized to act, was Gen. B.'s mob of "white men" entitled to assume the role of general regulators of the peace. The negroes had struck no blow; had injured no citizen. They were fired upon first, and merely defended themselves. The shooting of these men after they were taken prisoners needs no comment. Nowhere except in a State where barbarism exists would such an act have been perpetrated. The pillage of the houses in the village adds meaner feature to the acts of the chivalry.

The soul is sickened at the thought of the possibility of such an outrage as this Hamburg affair in a nation professing to be civilized. The entire power of the State should be used o punish he criminals, and, that failing, the State should summon aid from the Govern ment of the United States.

#### EDITORIAL POSTSCRIPT. The Sioux-briquet given by the Indians to Sitting Bull since his Little Big Horn victory

Texas is Democratic, and her administra tors have managed to spend \$500,000 more than her annual revenues. 'Rah for "Tilder and Reform."

is "Kumoutofthebigendofthehorn."

Senator Merrimon, of North Carolina, seems to believe that all Government officials are horse thieves. The Senator should prick up his ears, lest one of those officials come along and take him for a horse.

Now that the Democracy has succeeded in destroying our fast mail system, let them complete their work of reform by putting an end to our railways, steamships and tele graphs. They should play their full hand while they are playing the devil with the

The Index and Appeal, of Petersburg, Va., says: "We entirely approve of the abolition of the fast mail trains. They were a costly iuxury and a mere Yankee notion." Ever since it was a mere "Yankee notion" to suppress the rebellion and save the Union the name Yankee attached to any enterprise is sufficient to condemn it in the eyes of such ex-rebel sheets as the Appeal.

Shortly after Lincoln issued the famous emancipation proclamation Gov. Hendricks made a violent speech against it, in which he said: "I do not know whether that proclams tion is going to be taken back or not. I am going to rote to take it back the first opportu nity I get. [Cheers.] It was a wicked thing to have issued." The Tilden reform will help the Governor "take it back" at the first opportunity offered.

Samuel J. Tilden is a giant in intellect. He is a prodigy in effort. He is a Hercules in strength. He is a wonder in attainments. He is as iron-willed as Jackson. He is an abler layer than Webster, He is as close a reasoner. wyer than Webster. He is as close a as Calhoun. He is as tenacious as Benton. His courage is as lofty as Clay's.—Saginan (Mich.) Courier.

The Courier forgot to mention that hi brains weigh six tons and his body only one hundred and ten pounds, and that it got \$3.50 for publishing the advertisement.

The Democracy claim the South as united n their favor. The unity consists in a wellorganized plan to disfranchise the blacks by force, intimidation and fraud. They are well convinced that their present supremacy is enirely owing to the vicious workings of this ystem, and nothing will be left undone to ropagate its interests. Upon this subject a rhymster, speaking to these ex-Confederates,

Twas easier far to win by fraud. Nums easier tar to win by Irauc,
Stuffed ballot-boxes, murdered men,
(Whose blood cries out aloud to God.)
Have paved your way to power again.
Your Northern allies have proved true,
They cringe and mind your beek and nod,
You need not fear the "Boys in Blue."
For they are neath your Southern sod.

When the mysterious tidal wave of 187 swept over the country it for a moment astonished the people, but they little realized what a mass of Bourbon debris it had left upon the legislative shores of the nation. In the short space of twenty-four hours nearly seventy ex-Confederate military and civil offieers were lifted from the obscurity to which their treasonable deeds had consigned them, and were forced upon the country as legisla tors and guardians of the public welfare They came fresh from the scenes of their re bellious endeavors, and brought with them feelings so hostile to the North and the great party whose strong arm had subdued then that at the very opening of the session their leaders commenced a virulent assault upon Abraham Lincoln for his conduct during the war, They believed that they were to ride triumphantly into the executive and legislative branches of the Government, and that no power existed which could thwart such a re sult. But when the comments of thirty million of people were made upon their treasonable utterances, a change came over the vision of their dreams, and they found that loyalty was strong and ready to resist an insult offered by its old foc. Impressed with this fact, they changed their tactics, and commenced a fight of pretentious economy by which they have rippled every department of the Government They altered their cry of "the North is to blame for the war" to that hollow, empty hulabaloo of "reform," which they are shouting so vociferously to-day wherever they can catch the public ear. They have struggled hard to win by a system of deceit, whose shamelessness and mockery has no parallel. They have digged their own political graves and thirty million of people will bury then with godspeed.

S. M. FASSETT, ARTIST PHOTOGRAPHER.

(FORMERLY OF CHICAGO,) 925 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE. GALLERY AND STUDIOS OPEN FREE TO ALL.

ALBERT B. NOERR, ARCHITECT, 1100 E Street,

THE REAL ESTATE, LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY OF WASHINGTON, D. C., No. 30 Seventh st., (under Second National Bank JOHN B. ARCHER, J. C. MCKELDEN,
President. Treasures

Money to loan in sums to suit on first-ciass real estate located in the District of Columbia. Titles and values guaranteed by the company Persons having money to loan or invest will find first-ciass applications for loans and real estate notes for sale by applying at the company's office.

1922-ty HAYWARD & HUTCHINSON

PLUMBERS, A 817 Ninth Street Northwest.

STOVES, RANGES AND PURNACES

Keep largest line SLATE and WHITE MAR-BLE MANTELS in town my-31 HENRY R. SEARLE, ARCHITECT, 710 E Street, Opposite Post, Office DeSPECIAL NOTICES.

SPECIAL NOTICE. WE OFFER Sextra inducements for a short time on all ALUABLE WAYCHES, DIAMONDS and re expensive jewelry, &c. They must be sold at sacrifice to realize advances. A full assortment werything in our line, second-hand and new, I very low at S. GOLDSTEIN & CO. 'S, Loan and Commission Brokers, Corner of Tenth and D streets.

Jy25-3t STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING. There will be a meeting of the stockholders of the Joint Stock Company of the Young Men's Christian Association of Washington, D. C., in the parlors of the Y. M. C. A. building, corner of Ninth and D streets northwest, on MONDAY AFTER-KOON, July 21, 1876, at 4:20 o'clock. By order of the Board of Directors.

A. S. PRATT.

Jyz-Tuth&M. S. Seretary. TRY IMPROVED SODA, WITH

KOLB'S, Corner Seventh and E streets Jy21-2m DELICIOUS FRENCH CHOCO-OF AN OWN BET, EITHER JAW, by

Dr. A. N. C. Welsenborn, Dentist, 405 Fou teenth street northwest; also, gold fillings done reasonable price and satisfaction given. api2-ti WOMEN'S TEMPERANCE UNION-The regular devotional meeting will be held THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at to c'clock, at the chapel of the Y. M. S. A. All are invited.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION The report of the Delegates to the Young Men's

Christian Association Convention, held at Toronto

July 15 and 16, will be given at the 6 o'clock meet ing, SUNDAY, 22d. All are invited to be present. ON AND AFTER AUGUST 1, 1876. the business hours of the German-American Savings Bank will be from it a. m. to 3 p. m. Open on Saturday evenings, to receive deposits only, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

C. E. PRENTISS, Cashier. GUST I, 1876, the hours of the Metropolis Savings Bank will be as follows: From April 1 to October 1 from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m.; from October 1 to April 1 from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m. Open on Saturdays from 6 p. m. to 8 p. m. to receive deposits only 10 a. m. to 3 p. m. to receive deposits only 10 a. m. to 3 p. m. to receive deposits only 10 a. m. to 3 p. m. to receive deposits only 10 a. m. to 3 p. m. to receive deposits only 10 a. m. to 3 p. m. to receive deposits only 10 a. m. to 3 p. m. to receive deposits only 10 a. m. to 3 p. m. to receive deposits only 10 a. m. to 3 p. m. to receive deposits only 10 a. m. to 3 p. m. to receive deposits only 10 a. m. to 3 p. m. to receive deposits only 10 a. m. to 3 p. m. to 10 a. m. to 3 p. m. to 10 a. m. to 10 a. m. to 3 p. m. to 10 a. m. to 10 a. m. to 3 p. m. to 10 a. m. to 10

leco, jy7, 14, 21, &28 Clear Havanas—Henry Clay Bena Victoria; #130 per 1,060; 2 for 25c. Clear Havanas—Menry Clay Bena Victoria; #130 per 1,060; 2 for 25c. Clear Havanas—Margarita Comme il Faut; \$500 per 1,000; 10c. each. Clear Havanas—Boonestic Flor de Murias; #30 per 1,000; 4 for 25c. Clear Havanas—Hilling—Domestic, The U. S. Boss; \$50 per 1,000; 5 for 25c. Clear Havana Filling—Domestic, The U. S. Boss; \$50 per 1,000; 5 for 25c. Clearettes—Caporal, Vanily Fair; #3.50 per 1,000; 16c. Clearettes—St. James and Fumaristos; \$10 per 1,000; 16c. Clearettes—Caporal, Vanily Fair, \$10 per 1,000; 16c. Clearettes—Capora SPECIAL NOTICE. CPECIAL NOTICE.

To buy fine WATCHES, CHAINS, DIAMONDS, and all other fine JEWELRY, cheap, for cash, go to S. GOLDSTEIN & CO.
If you need GUNS, REVOLVERS, SILVER and any valuable present, for use or ornament, go to th LOAN OFFICE, CORNER TENTH AND DISTS. To sell valuable Goods, to negotiate a Loan, or t erai allowances on Commission, on reason s, go to the oldest, largest and most relia

S. GOLDSTEIN & CO.,
LOAN AND COMMISSION BROKERS,
tr Northeast corner Tenth and D street TOLMAN'S

Fever and Ague and Liver Pad CURES WITHOUT MEDICINE, SIMPLY BY

ABSORPTION The Best Liver Regulator in the World The only true cure for and preventive of malaria in all its forms:

Liver Complaint, Jaundice.

Dyspepsia, Rhaumaism.
Yellow Freer, Sea-Sickness.

Neuralgia, Billous Disorders, &c., &c. None genuine without the Trade-Mark and Signa-ture of the Inventor on the wrapper.

Ask your druggist for it. For certificates, read little blue book-Enemy in the Air. WM. P. KIDDER & CO., SOLE PROPRIETORS,

No. 83 John street, New York, Sent by mail on seceipt of \$2. je9-FMW6m A CARD-TO ALL WHO ARE

CRAM'S FLUID LIGHTNING COLDEST AND PUREST SODA

PURE SODA AND MINERAL waters, drawn from steel founts, insuring from metallic poisons, at Temple Drug Store only. my15 NO ONE EVER MADE SICK BY drinking soda or mineral waters at Temple Drug Store, as improved apparatus and steel founts guarantee purity of waters. myls

THE BEST. MILBURN'S SODA WATER. NATURAL SPRING WATERS ON DRAUGHT, ICE-COLD TEA, COFFEE, AND CHOCOLATE,

apistf 1429 Pa. avenue, near Williard's Hotel. BAMARITAN NERVINE, THE great nerve conqueror, cures epileptic fis, convulsions, spasms, St. Vitus dance and all nervous diseases; the only known positive remedy for epileptic fits. It has been tested by thousands, and has never been known to fall in a single case. Trial package free. Enclose stamp for circular, giving evidence of cures. Address, Dr. S. A. RICHMOND, Box 741, St. Joseph, Mo.

REMEMBER JUSTH'S OLD STAND. He pays for Second-hand Cloth-ing, Boots, Shoes, &c., as "fail (cash) prices" as he always has, at 61 D street, between Sixth and Seventh streets northwest. Note by mail promptly attended to. TEETH 86 PER SET, EITHER

iaw, by Dr. A. Pratt, graduate of Ohto College of Dental Surgery, and of the Rush Medica. College, Chicago, 60 Seventh street, east side, corner of D. Extracting teeth, 25 cents. DR. J. B. JOHNSON, OF ALEX-andria, Va., offers his professional services andria, Va., offers his professional services as Surgeon, Physician and Oculiat to the citizens of the District of Columbia.
Office, No. 1411 Pennsylvania avenue, between Willard's hotel and the Owen house.
Office bours from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. my28-tf

PRINTED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE at the REPUBLICAN JOB OFFICE. WRAPPING PAPER FOR SALE

EDUCATIONAL. BOULANGERIE FRANÇAISE.

FELIX DÉSFOSSÉ, The well-known and only French baker in Wash-ington, has removed to No. 2012 H street, between Twentieth and Twenty-drist streets, near Pennsyl-vania avenne, where, in a house expressly built for the purpose, he has greater facilities than before for the manufacture of the best French and Amerifor the manufacture of the best French and American bread.

French bread a specialty. Liberal terms offered to hotels and dealers.

N. B.—French bread is recommended for persons of delicate health, especially for those suffering from dyspepsia.

Jyl-STuThly\*

DENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, Chester, Pa., opens September 3, Location healthful, grounds ample, buildings commodious, Civil Engineering, the Classics and English thoroughly taught. For circulars apply to General E. F. BEALE, a patron of the academy, in Washington, or to CULONEL THEO. HYAFT, 178-281. MINER NORMAL SCHOOL-

FOR COLORED PERSONS.

This institution, supported mainly by funds collected by Miss Myrtilla Miner, will be reopened under new and favorable auspices on the 13th day of September next, at No. 1613 P street northwest, in the City under new and favorable anspices on the 13th dy of September next, at No. 1513 P street northwest, in this city.
Candidates for admission, of either sex, must be at least sixteen years of age, of good moral character, and must pass a satisfactory examination in Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar and the History of the United States. Examinations for admission to take place at the School house on the day above named at 9 a. m.
TRINS:
Thitton free to persons intending to teach, and residing in the District of Columbia.
Persons, non-residents of the District, or not intending to teach, thillion per anaum, \$10.00.
All pupils will pay for incidental expenses \$2.00 per annum. All pupils will pay for incidental expenses 2.50 per annum.

For further information apply to any member of the School Board,
SCHOOL BOARD.—Rev. Cyrus H. Fay, Professor John M. Langton, Miss Georgianna A. Boutwell,
Mrs. Ellen O'Connor, Washington, D. C.
Jy12-W F M2m

> PENMANSHIP. DURING VACATION.

The large number of persons unable to properly perform the duties of clerical and other positions on account of their poor penmanship, and those who write well, but desire to write better, have the opportunity of taking a course of lessons adapted to their wants, at Washington Business College, corner of Seventh and L streets northwest. Satisface Seventh and L streets normalized in the attentive improvement guaranteed to the attentive on, 46. Liberal discount to clubs of three on myst-tf

MUSICAL ACADEMY, 1834 I street northwest. Dr. J. P. Caulfield, Principal.

COLUMBIA BANK NOTE COMPANY. No. 905 Pennsylvnia Avenue, WASHINGTON, D. C.

ENGRAVING.

We are prepared with every facility for ENGRAVING AND PRINTING, BANK NOTES, BONDS AND COMMERCIAL WORK OF EVERY KIND, &c.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

In Nebraska will be traded for provable of Washington; also, sto acres in Iowa-all R. M. HALL 515-Seventh stre

FOR TRADE-BOOKS .- \$4,000 OF SECOND

FOR TRADE -- A BRICK HOUSE, WITH

lesfred, in northwest part of the city.

Jy22-tf R. M. HALL, 555 Seventh street

FOR TRADE .- FOUR SMALL FRAME

traded for a larger house, and assume some is mbrance. Value, \$1,200 each. \$2-1f R. M. HALL, 515 Seventh street.

COR TRADE-HOUSE ON K STREET

with ten rooms; all modern improvements
ill trade for a small house or vacant tots, at #0.00
iv22-tf R. M. HALL, 315 Seventh street.

OR TRADE-A HOUSE, WITH THREE aerrs of ground, at Dernestown, Montgomery

nervs of ground, at 1Mrnestown, Montgomer unty, Md., near railroad; nine rooms; the shyde dits and flowers, and healthy spot. Will trade for

ty property. R. M. HALL, 515 Seventh street,

FOR TRADE-NEARLY NEW HOUSE OF

FOR TRADE-AT MANASSAS JUNCTION

rith some fruits, grapes, &c. 1782, some part at in the house and \$500 for a house in some part this city.

18. M. HALL.

515 Seventh street

on Wabash avenue, in Chicago-Will be hanged for a house here.

R. M. H ALL.

Jy2-if 515 Seventh stree

ighth streets, at \$1.00. Easy terms, lyZ-tf R. M. HALL, 315 Seventh stree

FOR TRADE-\$5,000 OF JEWELRY, FIRST

FOR TRADE-1,200 ACRES OF LAND IN

FOR TRADE-208 ACRES OF LAND IN

FOR TRADE-340 ACRES IN ST. MARY

FOR TRADE-650 ACRES NORTH OF THE city; a nice farm; will be traded for city property.

RADE—640
In Jackson county, Ill., near the first Jackson county, Ill., near the first Jackson early cheap; will trade for a house here.

R. M. HALL, 515 Seventh stree

or a farm in Virginia, and some money paid,
R. M. HALL

jy22-tf

Jy22-tf

jv19-6t

MONEY TO LOAN.

A BARE CHANCE.

WARRANTS wanted.

HAND WARRA (Newsteel, MONEY safely Investeel, ASBURY G. APPLEMAN, 1919-6t No. 1425/2 Pennsylvania avenu

TALLMADGE HALL.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

PERSONAL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14, 1876.
The firm of A. SAKS&CO, is this day dissolved by nutual consent, Mr. B. KATZENSTEIN withdraw-

B. KATZENSTELS.

As above stated. I have this day disposed of t. A. SAKS my entire interest in the firm of A. SAKS S.

(O., who will in future conduct the business.)

ea nestly bespeak for him a continuance of the verflattering patronage bestowed upon the old firm.

B. KATZENSTELN.

B. KATZENSTELN.

I shall continue the business under the firm's name of A. SAKS & CO., and have assumed all liabilities of the firm, and am alone authorized to sign in liquidation of all accounts due the old firm. I shallendeavor in the future as in the past to merit the continuance of the many kind favors and patronage bestowed on the old firm.

ANDREW SAKS.

jyl5-tf

MONEY TO LOAN, IN LARGE OR small sums, low on collaterals. Notes of short date daily discounted. Money carefully invested. ASBURY G. APPLEMAN. No. 1425/ Penna. ave., near Treasury Dept., City. [Star-St.]

THE ONLY GENUINE "BOSS" CIGAR,

A made of pure Pumarrega Havana Filler fold only at M. GOLDSTEIN'S California Cigar Store, 511 Fennsylvania avenue t \$5 per hundred; 5 cents each. Try them, mb2-tr

IF YOU ARE GOING

TO THE

CENTENNIAL.

AND WISH TO HAVE YOUR

RENTS COLLECTED,

CALL AT THE OFFICE OF

B. H. WARNER,

Seventh and F Streets.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN

TO THE

Furnishing of Tenants

AND THE

Collection of Rents.

A. SAKS. B. KATZENSTEIN.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

Will trade this for a sma

TOR TRADE-A SPLENDID RESIDENCE

FOR TRADE-HOUSE NO. 1220 ON TENTE

ight rooms; gas and water; small house inder rent, stable, &c. Large lot with tre-street, near navy yard. Will be traded f t lots or small forms.

R. M. HALL, 515 Seventh street,

hand books, now in a good changed for real estate.

Rare Chance to Make a Fortune. FOR RENT-EIGHT NICE, LARGE ROOMS The old-established Grocery and Liquor St. The out-established Greecy and Lagor Store of the northeast corner of Thirteen-and-a-half and D treets northwest is now for rent. The above is leaded in the best business section of the city; it has all the improvements necessary for any business, counters and shelving and an excellent fee-box, ca-able of bolding a large quantity of meats, with compartments for beer, sie, &c. A young, enertelle business mm, with a small capital, would actively by Investing it in this concern. Apply at approximation, 122:31 3y25-6t FOR RENT-STORE 1009 B STREET NORTHWEST. This building has lately been rebulkt, and is one of the most destrable locations in washington for the Froduce or Commission busi-The upper portion of the building, corner Louis-lana avenue and Tenth street, is well adapted for a printing office:
House corner Stocklard and Washington streets, Georgetown, D. C. This house has been thor-oughly repaired, and is a most dendrable residence for a small family, Inquire of tEORGE HILL, Jx., FOR TRADE-TWO HOUSES ON CAPITOL Hill, worth \$5,000 each, incumbered \$3,000 each trade equity for a small farm.

R. M. HALL, 515 Seventh street, COR TRADE-ABEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE

Jy14-2w 904 FOURTEENTH STREET, OPPOSITE Franklin Square—Hangson ;; with BOARD, as above, at summer prices. POR TRADE—I WILL EXCHANGE SOME
of the finest ground facing the Capitol for a farm
near Washington, R. M. HALL,
1522-17 515 Sevenit street.

FOI tween Four-and-a-half and sixth streets northwest, for rent-a large store-room. A. B. DUVALL, sittorney-at-law, corner Four-and-a-half street and Louisiana avenue. Jeza-tf 803 G STREET, OPPOSITE PATENT FOR RENT-DESK AND DESK-ROOM ON reasonable terms in a desirably-located, ele-ly-finished and furnished office, complete in all

FOR RENT

ROOMS.

J. H. SQUIER & CO., 1416 Pennsylvania avenu

720 THIRTEENTH STREET NORTH.
WEST. - FOR BENT - Newly-furnished
BED-ROOMS and PARLORS. FOR RENT-TWO LARGE, ELEGANTLY A furnished, communicating ROOMS, fronting of Seventeenth Street and Pennsylvania avenue. In quire corner of Seventeenth street and Pennsylva nia avenue, Army and Navy Market. jani-tf 511 THIRTEENTH STREET NORTH. Ongress and others desiring handsomer ooms, with or without board, can be s lying as above. References exchanged.

213 FOUR-AND-A-HALF STREET-FOR REST-House with fourteen rooms, all modern improvements, Inquire on the premises, jyzi-it. 611 THIRTEENTH STREET NORTH-House with between F and 6 streets—for rent-House with betweens, two bath-rooms and all the modern improvements. Apply to WILLIAM THOMP'SO, NO. 12D 1 street northwest. 1923-tf FOR RENT-A NEAT, COMFORTABLE L. HOUSE, nine rooms and bath-room, a fer doors above Pennsylvania avenue on Twelfth st. No. 418. Inquire at 421 Eleventh street northwest 1924-41 FOR RENT-A GOOD HOUSE AND STORE

413 NEW YORK AVENUE NORTHWEST month. Apply to John W. Scott, 132s Eighth street northwest, jyl-tr.

I red setter gyp, snip of white on breast and toes, thoorer will return her, or give information of her to the large cottage on Boundary street, near Fifteenth street northwest, will be liberally re-BOARDING.

476 PENNSYLVANIA; AVENUE, NEAR # 10 Sixth-street Depot, -First-class board, with room, from \$6 to \$10 per week; transient, \$1.50 per day.

TREMONT HOUSE, COR. OF SECOND STREET AND INDIANA AVENUE, Rates: Per day, E.50; per week, 10; per month, 155. This favorite hote in the control of the contro

FOR TRADE-55 ACRES, WITH LARGE fine residence, 1,500 young fruit trees, to acres of timber, 2 miles from city, with time views of city and river; will trade for city lets or houses, 1922-tf R. M. HALL, 315 Seventh street, FOR SALE, VERY CHEAP-LOT No. 1, IN source No. 1043, northwest corner of 6 and Fourteenth streets southeast, containing 4.02 feet, for \$500 cash, less than 8 cents per foot. The lot is within one square of Pennsylvania avenue.

H. H. MOULTON, Real Festar & Agent, 1y25-5t No. 1331 Seventh street northweet, city. OTES of short date discounted daily. This I

SOLITAIREIDIAMOND RING, weighing 4a karata, first water, old mine stone, ONE PAIR BIAMONDS, 4 karats, first water, old mine stone, snitable for carrings, and a lot of other diamonds at a great sacriace at S. GOLDSTEIN & CO.\*

Jy25-3t Northeast corner Tenth and D streets. Wishing to devote our time exclusively to our regular established business of "insurance and Real Estate," we have decided to offer to one or more ENERGETIC.RESPONSIBLE parties the lease for a term of years of the valuable property on F street, between Ninth and Tenth streets, known

FOR SALE. We have SIXTY-FIVE THOUSAND BRICK for sale at a low figure. Apply at once.

ALLMADGE & CO.,

Real Estate Brokers,

1919 Se street northwest.

complete. It is needless to state that this Hail has within the past ten months gained a popularity without rival in this part of the country. To a party melapted to this peculiar business, and willing to devote their personal attention, this is the best opportunity ever offered in this city.

good order, and fitted up in every way for a No. I farm.

The river front is fitted up especially for excursionists, and is, without exception, the best location for this purpose on the Potomac river. There is an extensive laws reaching down to the water's edge, numerous shade trees, arbors, booths, putent swings, &c., and a pavillon the inrgest south of Philadelphia. There is excellent fishing, bathing, and boating at the place, and it is thought that a first-class Summer Boarding-house would pay well, as there is nothing of the kind within seventy-are miles. FOR SALE, EXCHANGE OR RENT-THAT beautifully finished RESIDENCE, 1634 Q street northwest, containing seventeen rooms, most eligibly located, and possessing all modern improvements. Half cash. Apply to W. NOT-TINGHAM, corner of Third and K streets southeast, or to F. A. POSEY, Fort Foot, Maryland, lan2l-tf

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY AND MANsard roof Pressed-brick front HOUSES,
with basement and bay window; Ohlo stone
trimmings; ten rooms; situated on P and
Sixteenth streets northwest. Will take one
good building lot in part trade. Also, two of the
finest Houses in Shepherd's Block, on New Jersey
avenue and First and H and I streets. Very low
and easy terms
CHAS. P. FUSHAW, Broker,
jail-tf CHAS. P. FUSHAW, Broker,

WANTS.

WANTED - A SILENT OR ACTIVE hundred dollar-no engage in the produce business, paying the year round 30 to 30 per cent. Large custom already secured. Money to be used in the tosiness. Address "B," two days, this office. WANTED-CLAIMS AGAINST JAY

WANTED - A SMALL, NEW BRICK W house of six or eight rooms, with modern im-provements, in the northwestern part of the city. Rent not to exceed \$5 per mouth. By a good, per-manent tenant, Address: C. J. G., at this office.

WANTED-A FEW VACANT LOTS ON WANTED-A FINE GROCERY STORE

\$12 A DAY AT HOME. - AGENTS CO., Augusta, Maine. TRUE & mh3-ly SECONDHANDCLOTHING WANTED AND
the HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID. In con-O the HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID. In consequence of the large sales made daily, I san in the price of the large sales made daily, I san in the sales of the shows an am repared to buy all kinds of GENTLEMEN'S, BOYS', AND LADIES' GARMENTS, HATS, BOOTS, SHOES, BEDDING, WATCHES, PISTOLS, &c., at the very highest cash prices. By calling or addressing by mail prompt attention will be given by HEEZOG, angle of the process of the process of the price of the process of the price of the price

aug25-tf

C.T.BOWEN. PAINTER

AWNINGS.

Awnings, Tents and Flags, J.C. Hogan, Mauutacturer,

511 SEVENTH STREET, OPPOSITE THE municating offer rooms, at \$3 per month; also, several handsomely-furnished apartments in an elegant house, with or without board. Apply at Room No. 2, 51 Seventh street.

FOR TRADE - A BEAUTIFUL HOUSE FOR RENT-HOUSE, FURNISHED OR UN nished, at Mount Pleasant. CHAS. P. PUSHAW. Real Estate Broker, 806 F street

> LOST AND FOUND. DOG LOST, STRAYED OR STOLEN-A

631 D STREET NORTHWEST-GOOD BOARD and ROOM, at \$6 and \$6 per week. Translent, \$1 per day.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

WITH ALL FURNITURE AND FIXTURES MARSHALL HALL FOR SALE.

the Maryland side of the Potoma river, sixteen miles below Wash ington, D. C., and opposite Moun Vernoa, is now offered for asl on easy terms, or will trade for city property. The place contains nexcellent state of cultivation; peach trees, nearly all in bearin, over 100 choice varieties of apples fashioned mansion, with 12 roo balls, a large barn and several on \$20,000, \$10,000, \$5,000, \$5,000, TO on good real estate, S. H. WARNER, Jyl3-10t.

Corner Seventh and F streets, HOUSES AND FARMS FOR SALE.—SEVmonthly payments. Valuable Building LOTS on easy terms. Also, FARMS in the District, Maryland and Virginia for Sale or exchange.

APPLETON P. CLARK, mhis-WFMtf 708 E street northwest,

as there is nothing of the kind within seventy-ave miles.

A public road leads down to the wharf in front of the premises, and is the priscipal, if not the only, outlet toward the river for fruits and produce from farmers in Charles county. The site is a good one for a store, and there is a building on the place admirably adapted for such a purpose.

The steamers Mary Washington and Arrow, from Washington, touch at the wharf on their daily arige downward and upward. The Lady of the Lake, the Jane Moselr, the Thompson, and the two flatimore boats (the Washington and the Express) stop at regular intervals, and daily excursions are run to the place.

An enterprising party could easily make a fortune at this stand. Apply to

B. H. WARNER, Real Estate Broker,
Jetb-tf Corner Seventh and F streets.

FOR SALE.—A HOUSE, SEVEN ROOMS, no Fifth street east, near cars; new and nice. For sale at \$50 per month.

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